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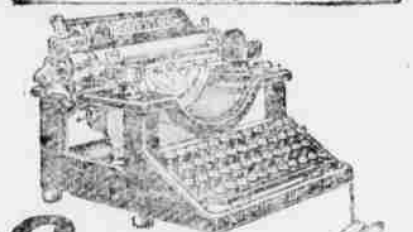
Gunner Depew

A story in which the humanity, humor, pathos, horror, brutality and wretchedness of war are described in the simple, straightforward language of a sailor. **DON'T MISS IT!**

Pacific Coast Whales.

There are four species of whale common to the Pacific coast—the humpback, sperm and sulphur bottom. The former two are best for meat, not being as oily as the sulphur bottom and sperm. Of these the sulphur bottom is the largest. Some specimens reach ninety feet in length and weigh up to eighty tons.

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SLOUCH HAT OUT OF FAVOR

Picturesque Headgear No Longer Worn by American Soldiers on the Fighting Fronts.

The slouch hat has for many years been regarded in Europe as distinctive American, although for as many years it has been no more commonly worn in the United States than in the British Isles, and over a considerable part of the continent. Nevertheless, the typical American is almost invariably pictured in a soft hat, and the soft felt worn by the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces to France helped to sustain the tradition. In the Civil war the soldiers of the North wore caps. Soft felts were chosen for soldiers operating against the Indians on the plains because they were supposed to afford greater protection than caps from the glare. They became a regulation head covering for the army in the Spanish-American war, and, because they matched the khaki uniform, they have been in use ever since. Now, however, General Pershing is said to have decided that these hats must be discarded in favor of brimless and peakless caps, and the reason for the proposed change is characteristic of the period that has introduced into war so many innovations. The rim of the soft felt hat throws a shadow on the periscope used in the trenches so as to interfere with sighting by the wearer; also, when worn by tall men, the crown may be seen above the parapets by the enemy; also, a gas mask can be adjusted much more quickly over a brimless and peakless cap.

WAR HELPED ZINC INDUSTRY

Remarkable Impetus Given to the Mining and Refining of the Mineral in Japan.

The high-water mark in the development of zinc mining and refining in Japan has been reached since the outbreak of the present war. Zinc was first mined in a commercial way in 1897, but even as late as 1911 the output was still only about 10,000 tons. The refining of the ores was not started on a large scale until 1914. The rising quotations of the metal in all markets gave the industry great impetus in Japan, so that in 1915 21,000 tons of refined goods and in 1916 45,000 tons were produced. It is estimated that the production in 1917 totaled some 65,000 tons. It is said that the refineries can produce as high as 100,000 tons a year, but as this takes some 250,000 tons of zinc ore the problem before Japan is to obtain 200,000 tons of ore in foreign markets, as only 50,000 tons are mined in Japan. In the past Japan has bought ore from China, Australia and Russia, the greater part of the ore, however, coming from Australia. It has been reported that Great Britain plans a refinery in Australia in order to produce zinc in that portion of her empire. If true, this, it is said, may force Japan to seek her raw material in some other market.

Not for Me, but of Me.

Moses Selig has been in business for a long time but never until recently had he received a purely business letter from a small granddaughter. The letter was sent by his granddaughter, Evelyn Hahn, who formerly lived in Indianapolis, and was as follows:

"Dearest Grandpa: This is a business note. . . . I am selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Please buy of me, not for me, and help me to receive a position in the army of thrift workers. Send me a check if you will, payable to cash, and I will send you the stamps. You will oblige and help me very much. Much love, 'EVELYN.'"

It is needless to say that Mr. Selig regarded this as one of the most important business notes he ever received.—Indianapolis News.

And the German Dropped.

An American aviator, forced to land within the German lines and taken prisoner, returned a few days afterward to American headquarters, safe and sound, in his own machine.

The commanding German officer informed him they were after certain information and had decided to send him up in his own machine accompanied by a German officer, who would shoot him if he deviated from orders.

He took his machine up, his German companion sitting beside him with a drawn revolver at his ribs.

He said: "I determined that the German officer should never return, even if it cost me my own life. I was thinking how I could do it when I realized that the man beside me was not strapped in. I looped the loop."

Now Has Third Officer Husband.

To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's recent brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she

was married to Capt. Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer.

Honest Bones.

Bones Jones always was a sport. Before Bones came into the navy as a ship's cook he won many a roll with the old ivories. One day a judge fined him \$5 for some chickens Bones stole on Monday night, whereupon Bones replied, "Make it \$30, Judge, and that'll be up to and including Saturday night, suh."—Our Navy.

MILITARY POLICE HELP FLEEING INHABITANTS



Fearing that the German hordes would come within range of their village on the western front the inhabitants gathered what belongings they could and, escorted by British military police, evacuated their homes and were taken to places of safety.

The women and the little children were the last ones to leave the village. The picture shows a child wearing the steel helmet of the military policeman who is assisting in their escape.

MAKE KNITTING RECORD

Firemen Finish 200 Pairs of Socks on Three Machines in Three Days.

Firemen of engine company No. 1 and truck company No. 2, who occupy the fire station at Sixth avenue south and Third street, Minneapolis, believe they have established a new record for knitting in the fire department. From Saturday morning to Tuesday noon, more than 200 pairs of socks were knitted at the station on three machines.

Firemen on both night and day shifts worked continuously except when sleeping or at fires, or responding to fire alarms. The socks were turned over to the Red Cross.

NEW YORK'S MANY MINERALS

Astonishing Variety Is Known to Exist Beneath the Streets of American Metropolis.

Everyone knows that Boston is a great center of copper mining, and that New York is the center of all other mining industries of the country, but few realize that either of these cities have opportunities to mine for anything except subways at home. It seems, however, that New York's extraordinary activities in the mining business must have received their first impetus not from Wall street, but from a varied experience gained in dealing with the rock of Manhattan.

More than 118 varieties of minerals and several kinds of gems have been found on the island, according to Electrical Experimenter. Aquamarines weighing 1½ karats have been found at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street. The mining possibilities at Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street are almost unlimited. Green tourmaline gems, magnetite and iron ore, chalcopyrite, malachite, pyrrhotite and a crystal form of nickel have been found there.

Other minerals to be had on the island are zincite, used in the manufacture of perikon detector, roebingite, agate, amazon-stone, amber, amethyst, chrysoberyl, fire opal, garnet, peristerite, prehnite, rock crystal, rose quartz, smoky quartz, precious serpentine, tourmaline and willemite, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, tellurium, molybdenite—which is used in the molybdenite

detector—garnite, asbestos, mica, beryl, torbenite and uraninite.

They Don't Have to See the Flag.

When one is as patriotic and respectful to the flag as a Great Lakes bluejacket is the colors can be heard even when not seen.

Facing the station on the sidewalk in front of her home in North Chicago a woman noticed several jackies abruptly stop in their walk, come to attention and salute, standing thus for a couple of minutes. On several occasions she noticed this and finally her curiosity made her ask the reason thereof.

"Colors," replied a sailor. "But where do you see the flag?" asked the lady. "I can't see it," was the reply, "but I hear the sound of bugle and drums in 'To the Colors,' and I know this is the time of day."—Chicago News.

Good General Rule.

A New York magistrate, warning chauffeurs to avoid accident, told them not to confuse a small child in the roadway by loud blasts of the horn, but to slow down and give the child a chance to get out of the way. Fewer accidents would happen to pedestrians of any age were other methods of prevention used by motorists, save the single one of blowing a horn and leaving the rest to chance or providence.—Baltimore American.

Clemenceau's Compromise.

Here is a bon-mot of Clemenceau which is making the rounds of Paris: The usual number of rifles used in a French firing party at the death of a traitor is twelve. Many persons went to Clemenceau trying to influence him not to impose the death penalty on Bolo. "Anyway, he was only half a traitor," said one influential man to the Tiger. "That being so, it is easily arranged," said Clemenceau. "We will give him only six rifles."

HERE'S ANOTHER FROG STORY

New Yorker's Experience Seems to Corroborate Tale Told by the Kaiser's Press Agent.

This is the time of the year when fish stories are permissible, so the Kaiser's press agent cannot be blamed for pulling that one about the frogs croaking in such deafening fashion that they enabled the Germans to bring up their batteries without being discovered by the allies. Hank Newman, who invented the famous "snapper" elixir, partly bears out the statement made by the Hun war correspondent. He knows all the habits of the Johnny Crapauds and he declares that they can make some noise when they begin to croak. "I don't know anything about those bloodthirsty frogs of the Chemin des Dames, however," explained Mr. Newman. "But down in Ozone Park, where I live, there is a frog pond, and hundreds of them live a quiet, peaceful life. In fact, the frogs down my way are musical, for they lull the native to sleep. There is one big fellow, however, who has a high pitched voice. I named him Caruso because he warbles louder than any in the flock. For some time Caruso and me were quite chummy. As soon as he heard my alarm clock go off at five in the morning, he would come to my window and sing a roundelay, which indicated that he was hungry. That was when I had daylight work. Now I'm on nights and don't get to bed until three in the morning. And for the past three weeks Caruso and his entire chorus made sleep impossible for me, so I found it necessary to move far from the frog pond."—New York Sun.

JUST SIMPLE COMMON SENSE

Really Nothing to Be Alarmed About When Speaker Uses Pretentious Word "Psychology."

One way to get an audience nowadays is to call the subject of one's talk "Psychology." A Harvard professor recently amazed a convention of clothing manufacturers and dealers by delivering an address upon this topic, in which he laid down several principles about the effect of clothing upon the wearer, and the surprise of his hearers was due to the discovery that what the learned man had dignified by a long word was nothing more than what more commonly passes for common sense. A good many of the things he said were already known to them, if they had stopped to think. When he placed them under the head of psychology they sat up and took notice, says the Oregonian.

He said, for example, that the well-dressed man is 10 per cent more efficient than the poorly dressed man. He said that clothes that do not fit prevent the wearer from doing his best. Cleanliness promotes self-respect. Self-respect is contagious, like confidence. The man who does not think well of himself is unlikely to win the good opinion of others. Comfortable clothing, made of good material, well brushed, was the foundation of the superstructure, he said. He was talking to hard headed business men, and they believed him, because their own experience showed his statements to be

LINARIA

Mr. and Mrs. Wed Houston and daughter visited Mrs. Houston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Don Hall Saturday and Sunday.

Walter and Harry Houston were Meri an visitors Saturday night. Vigil Patton and family have been down with the "flu" but are better at this writing.

Mrs. Don Hall and son Ridley have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Monday.

Miss Josephine Rupp has returned after a few days visit with friends in Kentucky.

Miss Jane Harris, the assistant teacher, has returned to her home in Muncie Indiana.

Mrs. Grant Holloway was called to see her sister who is very sick with the influenza.

Aunt Mary Hule was visiting the Holloway last week.

Blaine Burnett was visiting H. H. Self last Friday and Saturday. Nov. 15. A. Wild Rose.

HEBBERTSBURG

J. W. Smith, of Mountain City, was in this vicinity Wednesday.

A. A. Hamby made a business trip to Rockwood Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Farmer and little son, Eugene, were the guests of friends and relatives in this vicinity Sunday. They are from Mountain City.

Mrs. A. J. Adkins and Mrs. Worth Hurst and daughter, Martha, were the guests of R. S. Hamby and other relatives Wednesday. They were accompanied home by Miss Cordie Hamby and brother Clifford.

J. F. Brown, of Crab Orchard, was doing business in this vicinity recently.

Luther Watson, of Watson, was in this vicinity Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spurling and children were in this vicinity Tuesday.

Blaine Manning and Candian Ruffen, of Ozone, were in this neighborhood Tuesday, on business.

W. R. Croft, of Crab Orchard, is here.

R. L. Hamby made a trip to Rockwood Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hamby and two children were the guests of L. L. Hamby and family Wednesday.

Jude Farnk Adkins is on the sick list at present.

Mrs. F. L. Hamby was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Adkins Friday.

W. J. Smith and family are all out again after an attack of influenza. Nov. 15. Maybe.

MERIDIAN

The work on the new pike is progressing nicely.

C. E. Flynn was here last week.

Miss Lena Ray is on the sick list.

A crowd of young people spent a very enjoyable evening Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hedgecoth. Games and music were the diversions of the evening.

Misses Burke Manning, Maggie and Crystal Swan, of Crab Orchard, passed through here Sunday.

J. W. Dorton and John Q. Burnett were here Tuesday.

W. D. Hedgecoth and Miss Nellie went to Crossville Wednesday.

Dr. M. R. of Rockwood, was here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wyrick and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Martin, of Crab Orchard, were visiting relatives here Sunday.

J. A. Kemmer, of Grassy Cove, was here last week.

Chester Hedgecoth went to Crab Orchard Friday. Nov. 15. Vernis.

POMONA

Baker Hughes, aged 83, died at the home of his son Richard Hughes Nov. 19th. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Robt. Hall, and the remains interred in the Pomona cemetery November 21st. Mr. Hughes had been in failing health for some time, although his death was due to an attack of influenza. He was an early settler of this section and leaves several children, besides many relatives, to mourn his departure.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Stone spent a few days in Knoxville recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hessler, of Waide, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Johnnie Selby, of Vandever, was the guest of Pomona friends last week.

The influenza scare has about subsided here as people are beginning to breathe freely again.

Thanksgiving this year should have a deep significance to every loyal American than it has ever possessed before. To live in this great dawn of peace, to know that we have been instrumental in bringing it about, and to be able to grasp and enjoy the possibilities it ushers, in should be a wonderful inspiration and incentive to us. And while we gather in our comfortable homes to celebrate let us make a thank offering in the form of a donation to the United War Work that some homeless one in war wrecked Europe may have cause to be thankful. Nov. 25. O. B.